



UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF COLORADO'S PUEBLO COMMUNITIES



PLANNING CHECKLIST

PLANNING CHECKLIST

IMMEDIATELY

- Make sure you understand and agree to Earthwatch's **Terms and Conditions** and the **Participant Code of Conduct**.
- If you plan to purchase additional travel insurance, note that some policies require purchase at the time your expedition is booked.

6 MONTHS PRIOR TO EXPEDITION

- Log in at earthwatch.org to complete your participant forms.
- If traveling internationally, make sure your passport is current and, if necessary, obtain a visa for your destination country.
- Bring your level of fitness up to the standards required (see the Project Conditions section).

90 DAYS PRIOR TO EXPEDITION

- Pay any outstanding balance for your expedition.
- Book travel arrangements (see the Travel Planning section for details).
- Make sure you have all the necessary vaccinations for your project site.

60 DAYS PRIOR TO EXPEDITION

- Review the packing list to make sure you have all the clothing, personal supplies, and equipment needed.

30 DAYS PRIOR TO EXPEDITION

- Leave the Earthwatch 24-hour helpline number with a parent, relative, or friend.
- Leave copies of your photo ID and flight reservation number with a parent, relative, or friend.

READ THIS EXPEDITION BRIEFING THOROUGHLY. It provides the most accurate information available at the time of your Earthwatch scientist's project planning, and will likely answer any questions you have about the project. However, please also keep in mind that research requires improvisation, and you may need to be flexible. Research plans evolve in response to new findings, as well as to unpredictable factors such as weather, equipment failure, and travel challenges. To enjoy your expedition to the fullest, remember to expect the unexpected, be tolerant of repetitive tasks, and try to find humor in difficult situations. If there are any major changes in the research plan or field logistics, Earthwatch will make every effort to keep you well informed before you go into the field.

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NOTE FROM THE PI

DEAR EARTHWATCHER

Welcome! We are so excited that you will be joining us! As an Earthwatch participant, you will help excavate ancestral Pueblo habitation sites in southwestern Colorado dating to A.D. 550–1300. You'll also help us collect the data we need to answer our research questions in the field and lab. When you're not in the field, you'll enjoy fine food, evening lectures from Crow Canyon Archaeological Center staff, starry skies, and camaraderie with people from all walks of life who share your passion for archaeology and what it can contribute to our understanding of the human experience.

We look forward to meeting you, or welcoming you back, and working together on this important project!

Sincerely,

Dr. Susan C. Ryan





THE RESEARCH

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF COLORADO'S PUEBLO COMMUNITIES



THE STORY

Spectacular buildings known as great houses were constructed in Chaco Canyon in present-day northwest New Mexico between A.D. 800 and 1140. Collectively, these great houses were the densest concentration of the largest buildings found anywhere in the ancestral Pueblo world. The intricate Chaco regional system, a halo of Chaco influence spanning 250 miles in each direction from the Canyon, was likely based upon social power concentrated in the hands of the people who occupied the great houses in Chaco Canyon. Although the exact nature of this power is not well understood, it was most likely derived from control over material and ideological resources such as labor, farmland, water resources, material goods (including exotic goods), and ritual knowledge.

One of the most interesting, but unresolved, questions about Pueblo history is the nature and extent of Chaco influence north of the San Juan River. How did Chaco influence extend into Southwest Colorado? What effect did a 50-year drought have on environmental resources and sustainability in this region and how did the residents respond to a changing climate?

There is much to be learned from the great houses in this unique region. Data collected during this project will allow researchers to gain a greater understanding of resource sustainability, the natural and cultural impacts of environmental downturns, ancient communities and regional systems, migration, and the relationship between humans and their environment.

By understanding how the people of the ancestral Pueblo communities mediated the "A.D. 1130–1180 drought" and dealt with other environmental changes, researchers might be able to better plan for the region in the future.



RESEARCH AIMS

On this expedition, you'll focus on the Chaco great houses uncovered in Southwest Colorado. The Earthwatch scientists, working with the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, are pursuing four major goals:

1. To gather diagnostic data from artifacts, the position of layers of archaeological remains, and architecture to date each period of occupation.
2. To assess the identity of migrants through the evaluation of architectural production and availability of non-local artifacts.
3. To evaluate the site's role as a community center, how the great houses related to each other in the Lakeview community and the Chaco regional system, and determine how its role may have changed through time.
4. To collect tree-ring, archaeobotanical, faunal, and pollen data to assess how growing populations affected the surrounding environment and how the A.D. 1130–1180 drought affected resource availability and sustainability during the Chaco-to-post-Chaco transition.

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center partners with schools, private landowners, and American Indian consultants to ensure that this project has a broad impact. Not only are we working to preserve and learn from the archaeological record, but we are also providing Pueblo people living today with the means to strengthen their connection to their history. The significance of this research transcends local communities.

HOW YOU WILL HELP

As a participant on this project, you'll investigate an ancestral Pueblo settlement in an area called the Lakeview community, which has spectacular views of Mesa Verde and the mountains. You'll help with the following:

- **EXCAVATE ANCESTRAL PUEBLO HOUSEHOLDS.** Alongside archaeologists, you'll use trowels and brooms to carefully remove dirt and help sift through the earth that's been removed. You'll have a chance to work in different parts of the site—in household structures, middens (trash deposits), and extramural activity areas.
- **LAB WORK:** You'll help process artifacts recovered from our excavations—pottery, lithics (chipped stone), ground stone, animal bone, and other forms of material culture—which includes the crucial work of washing, sorting, cataloging, and labeling them.
- **CONDUCTING SURFACE SURVEYS.** You'll explore potential sites, looking for surface evidence of ancient human use such as pottery sherds on the ground.
- **CONDUCTING ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY SURVEYS.** Remote sensing in archaeology uses geophysical techniques to identify features below the ground's surface. These non-destructive and non-intrusive techniques create maps of the subsurface before we begin actual excavation. Remote sensing techniques can help identify areas of archaeological significance before we invest in labor-intensive excavations, and can also help us spot features that may have been overlooked by standard survey techniques. By measuring how electrical currents pass through the ground, we can get an idea of what sorts of materials are buried beneath, because different materials conduct or resist electrical currents to different degrees.



DAILY LIFE IN THE FIELD

PLANS FOR YOUR TEAM



The expedition will begin with a project orientation, a site tour, and instructions on how to excavate, screen, and collect data. Archaeological fieldwork requires hiking a short distance to reach the site, lifting buckets of dirt, kneeling on the ground, and working at an elevation of 6,200 feet. You can work at your own pace, but you'll enjoy the experience much more if you're in good physical shape.



DAILY ACTIVITIES

ITINERARY

Weather and research needs can lead to changes in the daily schedule. We appreciate your cooperation and understanding.

DAY 1: ARRIVAL

2:30 p.m.	Rendezvous at Durango airport or Crow Canyon Archaeological Center if driving
4:00 p.m.	Latest arrival at Crow Canyon (for those driving themselves)
5:00–6:15 p.m.	Welcome reception and dinner on campus
6:15–7:30 p.m.	Introduction to the project, the weekly schedule, the research objectives, and campus facilities.

DAYS 2–3: FIELDWORK DAYS

7:30–8:30 a.m.	Breakfast on campus
8:30–4:30 p.m.	Travel to the project area; field work, break for lunch from noon to 1:00 p.m.
4:30–5:30 p.m.	Free time (shower, relax, etc.)
5:30–6:15 p.m.	Dinner on campus
6:15–7:30 p.m.	Evening program lecture
7:30 onward	Free time

DAY 4: LAB DAY

7:30–8:30 a.m.	Breakfast on campus
8:30 a.m.–noon	Lab work: washing, sorting, identifying, and labeling artifacts. Participants are also free to relax on campus or visit area attractions.
12:00–1:30 p.m.	Lunch on campus
1:30–4:30 p.m.	Work in the laboratory washing, sorting, identifying, and labeling artifacts
4:30–5:30 p.m.	Free time (shower, relax, etc.)
5:30–6:15 p.m.	Dinner on campus
6:15–7:30 p.m.	Evening program lecture or activity
7:30 onward	Free time

DAYS 5–6: FIELDWORK DAYS

See Days 2–3 above.

Day 6 will include a research wrap-up session.

DAYS 7–8: RECREATIONAL DAYS

One-week “a” team members will depart on day 7.

One-week “b” team members will arrive on day 8.

SATURDAY Mesa Verde National Park.

SUNDAY Anasazi Heritage Center Museum and Escalante Pueblo. There will also be an opportunity to do laundry at a Laundromat in Cortez on Sunday.

DAYS 9–13: FIELDWORK AND LAB DAYS

Similar to days 2–6

Day 13 will include a wrap-up session.

DAY 14

Depart between 8:30 a.m. and noon.

RECREATIONAL TIME: On one evening, you can choose to stay at the accommodations and rest or join Crow Canyon archaeologists for an activity. For those joining the expedition for two weeks, a Saturday excursion to Mesa Verde National Park will be offered.

DRIVING: If you have driven yourself to the project, you may not drive your own vehicle to, from, or for project activities, or to transport project equipment. You may choose to use your own vehicle during recreational time, but know that all driving during recreational time is at your own risk. Earthwatch discourages you from transporting other participants during recreational time. Riding in another participant’s vehicle is also at your own risk as it is not covered under the expedition’s insurance policy.

ALCOHOL AND SMOKING: Alcohol may only be used by adults at least 21 years of age. Alcohol may not be consumed in the presence of minors. Alcohol must be kept in a locked refrigerator as per our children’s camp license. Smoking may occur in only one area of the Crow Canyon campus; this area will be discussed during the introductory presentation. Marijuana is prohibited on Crow Canyon’s campus.



ACCOMMODATIONS AND FOOD

ABOUT YOUR HOME IN THE FIELD



SLEEPING & BATHROOMS

You'll get a taste of traditional Southwestern living while staying at Crow Canyon.

Adult teams will stay in Navajo-style hogans on campus. Each hogan has four single beds and one bunk bed, and between two and six participants will share it. Participants will be separated by gender unless a couple requests accommodations together (couples can stay in the same hogan if space permits). Single rooms can be accommodated only if the number of participants works out. Please request couple accommodations in advance, although they can't be guaranteed.

Bathrooms are located in the large "super hogan," which is divided in half to create separate areas for men and women. The super hogan has three bathroom stalls with flush toilets and four shower stalls with hot water on each side. Please conserve water when possible.

The teen team will stay in our comfortable cabins, which were constructed in 2016. The cabins have been designed to be energy efficient and to blend well with the landscape. The cabins have multiple bedrooms, each with several bunk beds. Bathrooms (with showers) are located down the hall in each cabin. The cabins are coed, but individual rooms will be separated by gender. Teen Facilitators stay in separate rooms in the cabins and provide supervision.

ELECTRICITY

The hogans have reliable electricity. You're welcome to bring cameras and other electronic equipment. You'll have time in the evenings to get on computers, etc.



PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Crow Canyon provides wireless Internet service at no charge. One communal computer (with Internet and printer) is available in the lobby of the Gates Building on campus. One communal phone is also available; you'll need to use a calling card for long-distance calls. Cell phone reception is good outside of the campus buildings.

FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

Laundry facilities are not available on campus, but there are coin-op laundromats in the city of Cortez if needed.

The kitchen has a refrigerator where you can keep a small amount of personal food. There's a communal fire ring outside the hogan area, and electric fans are available for participant use upon request.

DISTANCE TO THE FIELD SITE

The Haynie site, where we'll focus our work, is located 10 miles from Crow Canyon's campus. We'll be transported to the project area by vans.

FOOD AND WATER

Breakfast and dinner are provided cafeteria-style in the lodge dining hall, where other Crow Canyon groups and visitors will also dine (kitchen staff will do all food preparation and clean up). You'll be treated to delectable, healthy meals that feature hearty entrees and fresh fruits and vegetables. A salad bar and vegetable dishes are available for those who favor vegetarian cuisine.

We'll eat picnic lunches out in the field—you'll be able to make your own sandwiches from various breads, meats, vegetables, and cheeses as well as peanut butter and jelly, and choose from sides that include chips and fruit.

Crow Canyon's kitchen staff will accommodate special diets upon request. Please alert Earthwatch to any special dietary requirements (e.g., vegetarian or vegan diets, diabetes, lactose or gluten intolerance, nut or other serious food allergies) as soon as possible, and note them in the space provided on your participant forms.

The following are examples of foods you may find in the field. Variety depends on availability. We appreciate your flexibility

TYPICAL MEALS

BREAKFAST	Cereal, fresh fruit, yogurt, French toast, sausage, pancakes, hash browns, toast, tea, coffee.
LUNCH	Sandwiches (turkey, ham, roast beef, provolone, cheddar, Swiss, peanut butter and jelly, lettuce, tomato, pickles) fresh fruit, chips, cookies, crackers, granola bar
DINNER	Entrees may include stir-fry, meatloaf, lasagna, green chili stew, salad bar, enchiladas, and vegetables; vegetarian options are always available.
DESSERT	Cookies, brownies, cupcakes.
SNACKS	Fresh fruit, granola bars, cookies, and crackers
BEVERAGES	Water is readily available (tap water is potable), Lemonade, iced tea, hot tea, coffee

SPECIAL DIETARY REQUIREMENTS

Please alert Earthwatch to any special dietary requirements (e.g., diabetes, lactose intolerance, nut or other food allergies, vegetarian or vegan diets) as soon as possible, and note them in the space provided on your participant forms.



PROJECT CONDITIONS

THE FIELD ENVIRONMENT

The climate in southwestern Colorado is generally very dry and sunny. Daytime summer temperatures average in the middle to upper 80s (Fahrenheit), though they can reach into the 90s and occasionally exceed 100. Nighttime temperatures are cooler and generally pleasant, averaging in the 50s. Although it can rain any time, afternoon thunderstorms are most common in July and August.

At an elevation of 6,200 feet, the Haynie project area consists of gently rolling uplands formed on the top of the Dakota sandstone formation. These uplands are covered by varying thicknesses of aeolian, silty-loam soils. These soils were heavily farmed by the ancestral Pueblo, and are currently dry-land farmed.

In areas where the landscape has not been plowed, the flora is dominated by pinyon-juniper woodlands and sagebrush. Within the pinyon-juniper woodland, the understory includes Gambel oak, serviceberry, squawapple, bitterbrush, cliffrose, four-wing saltbush, and mountain mahogany.

Common fauna include desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, squirrel, pocket gopher, prairie dog, marmot, porcupine, woodrat, and mouse. Mule deer are the only large mammals encountered regularly in the area. Animals occasionally seen include coyotes, foxes, raccoons, badgers, and skunks. Present, but even more rarely seen, are bobcats, mountain lions, and black bears. A number of raptorial birds and songbirds are observed in the area, as well as occasional waterfowl. Reptiles and amphibians include several species of lizards, snakes, and toads. Insects include butterflies and moths, beetles, dragonflies and damselflies, flies, ants, bees, wasps, and spiders.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The following are averages. Please check weather resources for your team dates for more accurate weather predictions. Projects have experienced unseasonable weather at all times of year.

HUMIDITY: 70%–85%

TEMPERATURE RANGE: 74°–100° (23°–38° C)

RAINFALL: 1.5 in (3.8 cm)

ALTITUDE: about 6,200 ft above sea level

ESSENTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

All participants must be able to:

- Follow verbal and/or visual instructions independently or with the assistance of a companion.
- Enjoy being outdoors all day in all types of weather (see above), in the potential presence of wild animals and insects
- Tolerate 30°C (85°F) and higher daily temperatures and low humidity levels
- Acclimate to high elevation (6,200 feet)
- Traverse short distances of uneven terrain to reach research sites (this is an activity participants can take at their own pace)
- Get low enough to access the ground for digging and trowelling in the sediment, up to 20 times a day
- Handle a shovel and trowel to sift through sediment, and a bucket to lift 10 to 20 pounds of dirt
- Carry personal daily supplies such as lunch, water, and some small field equipment weighing 10 pounds or less
- Get up into and down out of a minibus and ride, seated with seatbelt fastened, for a total of about 1.5 hours a day



POTENTIAL HAZARDS

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HAZARD TYPE	ASSOCIATED RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS
Transportation	Crow Canyon staff complete drivers safety training to operate CC vehicles—only these staff members may drive the team to research and recreation destinations. Efforts are taken to minimize transportation needs, so that the group only travels when necessary. There are gravel roads in some sections of the project area, and these will be traveled at reduced speeds. Participants will be provided with seat belts and are expected to use them whenever the vehicle is in motion.
Hiking	Participants are required to engage in demanding physical activities including walking over uneven terrain. Project staff will review the participants' physical abilities, and adjust the pace of the group as much as possible to accommodate needs. Due to the terrain, individuals with severe mobility restrictions may not be able to be accommodated.
Altitude	The field project is located outdoors at an elevation of 6,200 feet above sea level; this may create physical difficulties for those individuals residing at or near sea level.
Climate/Weather	The climate in southwest Colorado is generally dry and very sunny. Daytime summer temperatures average in the middle-to-upper 80s, though they can reach into the 90s and occasionally exceed 100 degrees. Participants must be able to tolerate long periods of sun exposure during the summer months. Measures should be taken by participants to avoid dehydration and sun exposure, such as drinking water throughout the day, covering up with full-length trousers and shirts, and wearing sunglasses and a hat with a generous brim.
Dehydration	Participants will be reminded to drink plenty of water throughout the day and to bring at least one liter of water into the field each day; to wear high-factor sunscreen and appropriate clothing, including sunglasses, a wide-brimmed hat and/or scarf; to not overwork when jet lagged or tired, and to inform a staff member when feeling tired or ill. Team will take regular breaks as needed, and monitor participants for general health at all times.
Animals	Information will be provided prior to program to ensure proper medical awareness, and prior review of allergies listed in participant forms will be undertaken by first responders at Crow Canyon. The team will be briefed on what plants and animals should be avoided, and how to identify them. There is the potential to encounter snakes, scorpions, mice, bees and wasps, spiders, ants, mosquitoes, ticks, and skunks.
Project tasks/ Equipment	Instruction will be provided on proper excavation technique and proper inspection of equipment to ensure safety. Adequate protective personal equipment (i.e., gloves, hats, hiking boots) should be provided by each participant. Kneeling pads will be provided for participant use.



HEALTH & SAFETY

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF COLORADO'S PUEBLO COMMUNITIES



EMERGENCIES IN THE FIELD

Project staff members are not medical professionals.

Crow Canyon has a robust emergency response plan that it will follow in case of injuries or other emergencies.

For emergency assistance in the field, please contact Earthwatch's 24-hour emergency hotline number on the last page of this briefing. Earthwatch is available to assist you 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; someone is always on call to respond to messages that come into our live answering service.

IMMUNIZATIONS & TRAVEL VACCINATIONS

Please be sure your routine immunizations are up-to-date (for example: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, mumps, rubella and varicella) and you have the appropriate vaccinations for your travel destination. Medical decisions are the responsibility of each participant and his or her doctor, and the following are recommendations only. Visit [cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov) or [who.int](https://www.who.int) for guidance on immunizations.

If traveling from countries or region where yellow fever is endemic, you must have a certificate of vaccination.



TRAVEL TIPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ROAD



YOUR DESTINATION

LANGUAGE: English

TIME ZONE: Mountain Standard Time (MST), which equals GMT/UTC -6 hours in the summer months.

CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS: Casual, modest dress is acceptable nearly everywhere. Tipping restaurant wait staff, taxi drivers, airport curbside baggage handlers, and hotel bellhops is customary.

LOCAL CURRENCY: U.S. dollar (USD).

An ATM is available at the Durango Airport. The Crow Canyon gift shop will accept credit cards.

COUNTRY AND PROJECT ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Entry visa requirements differ by country of origin, layover, and destination, and do change unexpectedly. For this reason, please confirm your visa requirements at the time of booking and, again, 90 days prior to travel. Please apply early for your visa (we recommend starting 6 months prior to the start of your expedition). Refunds will not be made for participants cancelling due to not obtaining their visa in time to meet the team at the rendezvous. You can find up to date visa requirements via the following site:

www.travisa.com

If a visa is required, participants should apply for a TOURIST visa. Please note that obtaining a visa can take weeks or even months. We strongly recommend using a visa agency, which can both expedite and simplify the process.

Generally, passports must be valid for at least six months from the date of entry and a return ticket is required.

CONTACT INFORMATION

You may be required to list the following contact information on your visa application and immigration form, or if your luggage does not make it to baggage claim at your destination:

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

23390 Road K, Cortez, CO 81321.

Phone: (970) 565-8975, ext. 0.



EXPEDITION PACKING LIST

WHAT TO BRING

EXPEDITION PACKING CHECKLIST

GENERAL

- This expedition briefing
- Your travel plans, rendezvous details, and Earthwatch's emergency contact information
- Photocopies of your passport, flight itinerary, and credit cards in case the originals are lost or stolen; the copies should be packed separately from the original documents
- Passport and/or visa (if necessary)
- Certification of vaccination (if necessary)
- Documentation for travel by minors (if necessary)

CLOTHING/FOOTWEAR FOR FIELDWORK

- 2-3 pair lightweight, long pants (these are better for fieldwork than jeans or shorts)
- 2-3 lightweight, long-sleeved shirts (these are cooler than short-sleeved shirts in the field)
- T-shirts (tank tops and halter tops are not recommended)
- Wide-brimmed sun hat or baseball hat
- Sweater or sweatshirt
- Windbreaker or jacket
- Rain jacket
- Bandana
- Lightweight hiking boots or sneakers

CLOTHING/FOOTWEAR FOR LEISURE

- At least one set of clothing to keep clean for end of expedition
- Shorts
- T-shirts
- An extra pair of sneakers to wear around campus and to get to the shower building at night

FIELD SUPPLIES

- Small daypack (large enough to hold water, jacket, rain gear, sunscreen, personal items)
- Sunglasses
- Sunscreen
- One one-quart water bottle (64-oz. total)
- Gardening gloves

BEDDING AND BATHING

NOTE: Crow Canyon will provide sheets, blankets and/or sleeping bags, pillows, and towels.

PERSONAL SUPPLIES

- Personal toiletries (biodegradable soaps and shampoos are encouraged)
- Antibacterial wipes or lotion (good for cleaning hands while in the field)
- Personal first aid kit (e.g., anti-diarrhea pills, antibiotics, antiseptic, itch-relief, pain reliever, bandages, blister cover, etc.) and medications
- Spending money

OPTIONAL ITEMS

- Flip-flops or sandals for the shower
- Bathrobe
- Earplugs for light sleepers
- Pencil, pen, notebook
- Insect repellent
- Headlamp or flashlight for walking around at night
- Camera, memory card(s), extra camera battery
- Hardware for sharing digital photographs at the end of the expedition
- Dry bag or plastic sealable bags (e.g. Ziploc) to protect equipment like cameras from dust, humidity, and water or to put dirty clothes in
- Books, games, journal, art supplies, etc. for free time.

NOTE: Do not bring more luggage than you can carry and handle on your own. If traveling by air and checking your luggage, we advise you to pack an extra set of field clothing and personal essentials in your carry-on bag in case your luggage is lost or delayed.



PROJECT STAFF

UNCOVERING THE MYSTERIES OF COLORADO'S PUEBLO COMMUNITIES

NOTE: The specific staff scheduled to run your team is subject to change.



SUSAN C. RYAN (Ph.D., University of Arizona) is the Director of Archaeology at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. She has conducted prehistoric and historic archaeological fieldwork throughout the U.S. Southwest and Midwest for over 25 years. Working as a research archaeologist for Crow Canyon Archaeological Center since 1998, Susan has directed two multi-year excavation projects, Shields Pueblo and Albert Porter Pueblo. She has published several articles and book chapters in peer-reviewed journals and edited volumes and has given countless presentations to professional and avocational archaeological groups. Susan's major research interests include the Chaco-to-post-Chaco transition in the northern San Juan region, the built environment, and semiotics.



REBECCA SIMON (M.A. Colorado State University) has worked at Crow Canyon since 2014. She grew up in Washington, D.C., where she developed a love of history and archaeology by visiting the many museums of the Smithsonian Institution. She has worked for afterschool programs, museums, and cultural resource management companies, and she has archaeological field experience in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and southern Jordan. Her professional interests include Southwest archaeology, the protohistoric era, historic photography, public outreach, and historic preservation.



CAITLIN SOMMER (M.A., University of Colorado) is the supervisory archaeologist and joined Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in 2010. Caitlin specializes in the American Southwest and Great Basin regions of North America. Her research interests include understanding long-standing connections among groups of people through the analyses of symbols and traditions.



STEVE COPELAND (B.A., University of Colorado) is the field archaeologist and joined Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in 2006. Steve is responsible for teaching participants about the cultural history of the Mesa Verde region and introducing field methodologies and techniques used in data recovery. He specializes in the American Southwest region of North America, particularly in the Phoenix Basin and the northern San Juan region.



KARI SCHLEHER (Ph.D., Anthropology, University of New Mexico) is Crow Canyon's laboratory manager. She teaches artifact analysis to students and adults in Crow Canyon programs. Her specialty is the analysis and interpretation of Pueblo pottery; she is particularly interested in production technology and what pottery can tell us about connections between different groups of people who lived in the past. Kari enjoys traveling, especially to learn about cultures around the world, and she has worked on archaeological projects all over the American Southwest and in Peru. In her spare time, she likes to hike and make jewelry.

An **EARTHWATCH TEEN TEAM FACILITATOR** (TEEN team only) will accompany the teen team from the time you step off the plane for the rendezvous until the end of the expedition. If you have any questions or problems, such as issues with another participant, homesickness, or an emergency back home, please talk to your facilitator. Follow your facilitator's advice on safety and personal conduct. All facilitators have experience teaching and leading groups of teenagers. Remember, your facilitator is there for you. (Teen: Facilitator ratio is approx. 6:1)



RECOMMENDED READING

YOUR RESOURCES AT HOME

RESOURCES

ARTICLES

- Lipe, William D. and Mark D. Varien 1999 Pueblo II (A.D. 900–1050). In *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Southern Colorado River Basin*, edited by William D. Lipe, Mark D. Varien, and Richard H. Wilshusen, pp. 242–289. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Ryan, Susan C. 2010 The Occupational History of Albert Porter Pueblo during the A.D. 1130–1180 Drought. *Kiva* 75:303–325.

BOOKS

- Noble, David Grant (editor). *The Mesa Verde World: Explorations in Ancestral Pueblo Archaeology*. Santa Fe: School for Advanced Research Press, 2006.
- Kantner, John. *Ancient Puebloan Southwest*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- Childs, Craig. *House of Rain: Tracking a Vanished Civilization Across the American Southwest*. New York: Little, Brown and Co., 2007.
- Varien, Mark D. *Sedentism and Mobility in a Social Landscape: Mesa Verde and Beyond*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1999.

PROJECT-RELATED WEBSITE

- www.crowcanyon.org
- <http://www.crowcanyon.org/index.php/chaco-outliers-project>

EARTHWATCH SOCIAL MEDIA

- FACEBOOK: [facebook.com/Earthwatch](https://www.facebook.com/Earthwatch)
- TWITTER: twitter.com/earthwatch_org
- INSTAGRAM: [instagram.com/earthwatch](https://www.instagram.com/earthwatch)
- BLOG: <https://blog.earthwatch.org/>
- YOUTUBE: [youtube.com/earthwatchinstitute](https://www.youtube.com/earthwatchinstitute)

LITERATURE CITED

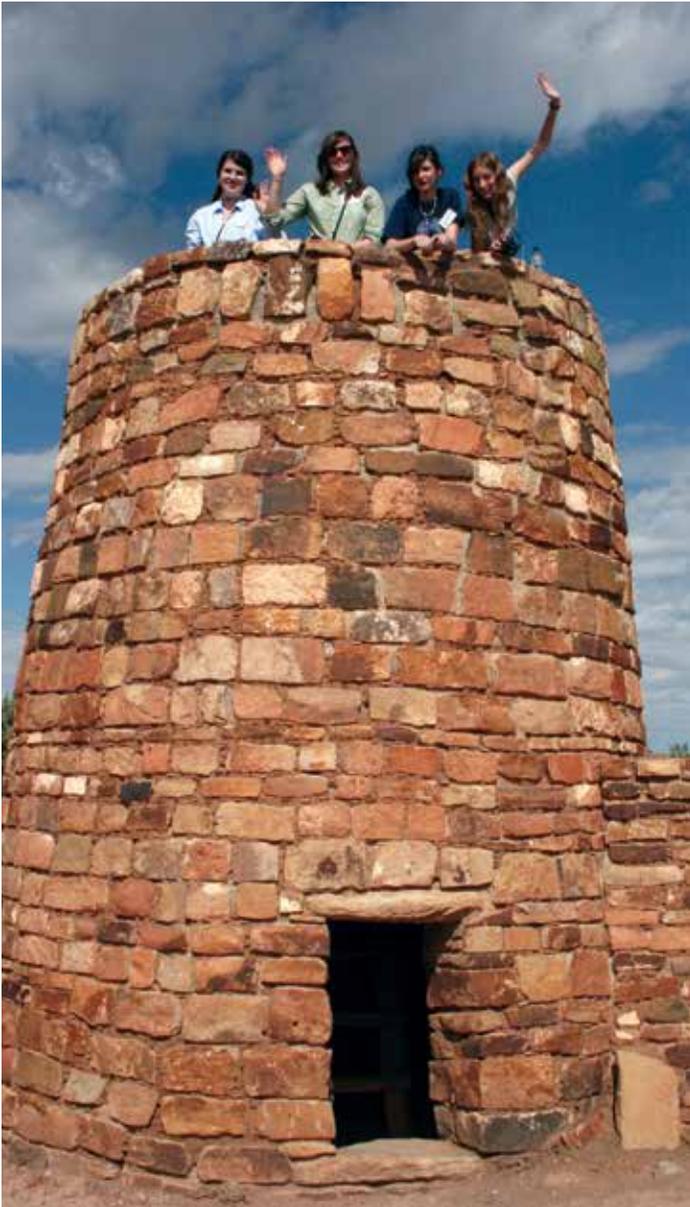
LITERATURE CITED

- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ETHICS AND LAW**
<http://crowcanyon.org/index.php/archaeological-ethics-law>
- **PEOPLES OF THE MESA VERDE REGION**
https://www.crowcanyon.org/EducationProducts/peoples_mesa_verde/index.asp



EMERGENCY NUMBERS

AROUND-THE-CLOCK SUPPORT



MESSAGE FROM EARTHWATCH

DEAR EARTHWATCHER,

Thank you for joining this expedition! We greatly appreciate your decision to contribute to hands-on environmental science and conservation. It is volunteers like you who fuel our mission and inspire our work.

While at Earthwatch, I've had the opportunity to field on a few expeditions, most recently in Kenya with one of my daughters. Each expedition has touched me deeply, and made me proud to be able to roll up my sleeves alongside my fellow volunteers and contribute to such meaningful work.

As an Earthwatch volunteer, you have the opportunity to create positive change. And while you're out in the field working toward that change, we are committed to caring for your safety. Although risk is an inherent part of the environments in which we work, we've been providing volunteer field experiences with careful risk management and diligent planning for nearly 45 years. You're in good hands.

If you have questions as you prepare for your expedition, we encourage you to contact your Earthwatch office. Thank you for your support, and enjoy your expedition!

Sincerely,



Scott Kania
President and CEO, Earthwatch





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